The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1779. [No. 2126]

From the Pennsylvania Packet, *Jan.* 9. 1779.

To the PUBLIC.

I WAS not a little surprised to find my character traduced in a publication, stiled Common Sense to the public on Mr. Deane's affair, in Mr. Dunlap's paper of the 5th instant, though that surprize would have been greater had not the following insinuation appeared in a prior publication on the same subject, and by the same author in Mr. Dunlap's paper of the 31st December last, viz. "I "wish in this place to step a moment from the floor of "office, and press it on every State to enquire what mer-"cantile connections any of the late or present Delegates "have had or now have with Mr. Deane, and that a pre-"cedent might not be wanting, it is important that the "State of *Pennsylvania should begin.*"

I think it proper to make a few remarks on this paragraph, before I proceed to take particular notice of the more explicit charge, contained in the paper of the 5th instant. Why the author quitted Mr. Deane to bring me on the stage is immaterial, and as I do not mean to enter the lists with him, I shall content myself with flatly supplying the facts he has alluded to. I do not conceive that the State I live in has any right or inclination to enquire into what mercantile connections I have had or now have with Mr. Deane or with any other person: If Mr. Deane had any commerce that was inconsistent with his public station, he must answer for it. As I did not by becoming a Delegate for the State of Pennsylvania, relinquish my right of forming mercantile connections, I was unquestionably at liberty to form such with Mr. Deane. My now giving the account this author desires, is not to gratify him or to resign the right I contend for, but purely to remove the force of his insinuation on that subject, and to do this effectually, I will candidly relate all the commercial concerns I have had with Mr. Deane. The first was a concern in a brig and cargo fitted out by Mr. Delap of Bourdeaux, for this country, one third on his own account, one third on Mr. Deane's, and the other third on account of Willing, Morris and Co. This vessel was taken, and Mr. Delap charged my house, whose monies he had in hand, for their share.

The second was in a valuable ship and cargo fitted for America, by an eminent merchant in France, who advanced the money for Willing, Morris and Company's share, which amounted to 50,000 livres, or £1871. ros sterling, and has since been repaid with interest, by remittances made from this country for that purpose. I always understood Mr. Deane's share to have been the same, and circumstanced in the like manner.

The third and last concern, was as follows: I *proposed* to Mr. Deane, and some other friends, to fit out a privateer to cruize on the British trade. To pay for my share I shipped eighty fix hogsheads of tobacco on board the ship in which the intended Captain of the privateer went passenger to France. A French gentleman of rank and consequence in Paris adopted this plan, and undertook to have it executed, but by the mismanagement and villainy of some of the Agents he employed it was rendered abortive, and the parties concerned lost about one thousand pounds sterling in charges and expences. What share Mr. Deane held in this adventure, or whether any, I really do not know. These are all the mercantile connections or concerns I had with Mr. Deane while he was in France, and the two first took place whilst he acted as Commercial Agent.

Whether in consequence of my good opinion of Mr. Deane as a man of honour and integrity, I have been led to form any and what new concerns with him since his arrival here, is a matter which the public are no ways interested to know.

The express charge against me in the publication of the 5th inst. is in these words: "Hitherto our whole anxiety "has been absorbed in the means for supporting our In-"dependence, and we have paid but little attention to the "expenditure of money, yet we see it daily depreciating, "and how should it be otherwise when so few public ac-"counts are settled, and new emissions continually going "on? I will venture to mention one circumstance which "I hope will be sufficient to awaken the attention of the "public to this subject. In *October* 1777, some books of "the Commercial Committee in which, among other things, "were kept the accounts of Mr. Thomas Morris, ap-"pointed a Commercial Agent in France, were by Mr. "Robert Morris's request taken into his possession to be "settled, he having obtained from the Council of this "State, six months leave of absence from Congress to settle "his affairs. In February following these books were called "for by *Congress*, but not being compleated were not de-"livered. In September 1778, Mr. Morris returned them "to Congress in, or nearly in, the same unsettled state "he took them, which, with the death of Mr. Thomas "Morris may probably involve those accounts in further "embarrassment. The amount of expenditures on those "books is considerably above two millions of Dollars."

I shall now give the true state of these matters. My leave of absence from Congress was obtained from the Supreme Executive Council at Lancaster, the 18th day of November 1777, and bears that date. I returned to Congress, and on the 28th of November informed them of my leave of absence obtained to settle the affairs of the late house of Willing, Morris and Co. as well as my own; and as some leisure time might occur, I offered in full Congress to take home the books of the Secret Committee, which were then unemployed, and devote what time I could spare to them. The offer was accepted by general consent, although no resolution was entered, it being unnecessary. The day I left Congress, I was appointed on a Committee to repair to Head Quarters, from whence I did not return to Manheim, then my place of residence, until the 14th or 15th day of December, at which time the books were not arrived, nor did they reach me until the latter end of that month. I deny that Congress called on me for those books in February, but early in that month I was informed that some matters to my prejudice had been insinuated by a Member in Congress respecting these books, whereupon I wrote a letter dated the 8th February, 1778, to the Commercial Committee, (who then had the direction of them) complaining of the injury and offering to return them, and received an answer dated the 21st February, containing the following clause: "We laid this letter (meaning mine of the 8th) before Congress, who desired us to inform you, that they would have you still keep the books in your possession and settle them as soon as you could." Accordingly I retained them, and until they were re-delivered, employed on them the little leisure which remained from my private avocations, and the many interruptions occasioned by public business which pursued me in my retirement, and many times obliged me to visit York Town, each visit taking up from four to six days.

In the beginning of June I went to camp at Valley-Forge, and remained there until the evacuation of this city; after a week's stay here I returned to Manheim to bring down my family and effects. I was again in Philadelphia the 4th day of July, the anniversary of our glorious Independence, and in the course of a week or ten days my effects, and with them the books in question, came down and remained unopened until I delivered them to the Clerk of the Commercial Committee, which I think was in that month, July. Thus it appears, that instead of having these books to work in from October, 1777, to September, 1778, it was in my power to do so only from the latter end of December, 1777, to the first of June, 1778; and although but little of that time could possibly be devoted to them, they were far from being returned in the same or nearly the same unsettled state they were received, on the contrary these books will shew that I settled a number of accounts, the entries being made with my own hand in the waste book, and then journalized and posted by clerks until the ledger was filled and no room to open any more accounts in it. I sent to Lancaster to procure paper of the same size to be sewed into that book that I might go on, but none suitable could be got, and I was obliged to stop.

Mr. Thomas Morris's papers were seized on his death in France by the King's officers, according to the custom in that country, they were afterward delivered to and kept by the American Commissioners until orders should appear respecting them from hence. I applied to Congress for an order to have them delivered to my Agent, and though at that time ignorant of the state of his accounts, I pledged myself to Congress, although no ways bound to do so, that I would pay any balance that might be due from him to the public. These papers I have not yet received, nor do I know whether the order for them has reached my Agent's hands, but the house at Nantes, who under my brother's direction, transacted all his business, have rendered full, and I am told, clear accounts of all the public concerns to the Commercial Committee, so that there is no embarrassment that I know of, and instead of his being debtor, the balance is in favour of that house, 50,383 livres 2 sous 9 deniers, or about 2204l. 2s. 6d. sterling, which they stopped from monies of Willing Morris and Company, in their hands, and have empowered me to receive the same from Congress.

By the manner of mentioning that the amount of expenditures on the Committee's books is considerably above two millions of dollars, some people may be led to imagine that I stand accountable for that sum—The fact is thus—the accounts in these books are kept by double entry, and the Treasurer and Auditor are credited for all the monies drawn from them by the Committee, those who received are charged and accountable for what they did receive. Many Gentlemen from New-Hampshire to Georgia entered into contracts for procuring supplies, on which they received part of this money, for which they have accounted or are to account, and in like manner is my late house and myself to account for all monies by them and me received.

Twice I have settled Willing, Morris and Company's accounts with the Secret Committee, and the entries thereof are in their books. The last was closed in May, 1778, with a balance in favour of the former. There are, it is true, many things yet to be settled, I have made out a state of them, and would most gladly make a final settlement if practicable: That cannot now be done, because some accounts sales and accounts current are not yet received from Europe, and many articles of goods, which are finally to be articles of these accounts, have been by inevitable accidents, lodged in the West-Indies, and may be carried to account, in different ways, on the contingency of their safe arrival within the United States. On the best computation I can make of all the depending accounts my late house and myself have with the Continent, it clearly appears that a considerable balance is due to us, and I shall either make a speedy settlement, or if circumstances continue to keep that out of my power, I will lay before Congress a full state and clear estimate of these dependences, when I doubt not, they will do ample justice to my character.

Out of respect to that public with which I wish to stand as fair as my real conduct and character deserve, I must add, that so far have I been from protracting the settlement of public accounts that I have on all occasions promoted such settlements, and all measures that tended thereto. In November 1777, before I left Congress at York-Town, I drew a report from the Commercial Committee, for establishing a Board of Commissioners to manage the public commerce, and of course to settle those account, urging that it was impossible for Members of Congress, if ever so well acquainted with business, to attend the House and do that duty. I pressed this frequently, but the report meeting with some opposition remains to this day undetermined on.

After joining Congress again in this city, I moved that the Members of the Secret Committee, who were then Members of Congress, might, as being most competent, be re-appointed a Committee to finish the settlement of their accounts, which was agreed, but those Members being much engaged in other business could not attend, and therefore with the concurrence of one of them that did attend, I hired an accomptant to work on their books, which he did until stopped by sickness in the first instance and when he returned to the business he was discharged by a Member of the new appointed Commercial Committee, who, I understand, have undertaken to finish the settlement of these accounts.

I will only add, that it is in my power to prove by papers in my possession, papers and records in the public offices, or by living witnesses of unquestionable character every fact and circumstance that I have laid before the public.

ROBERT MORRIS

Philadelphia, January 7, 1779.

Winyah, February 7, 1779.

RUN away from the Subscriber, a Negro Boy named JACOB, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, five feet four or five inches high; had on when he absented himself, a blue homespun coat and jacket with white metal buttons, an Osnabrugs shirt, a pair of leather breeches and a fashionable cocked hat. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said boy to the subscriber in George-Town, or to Thomas O. Elliott, in Charles-Town, shall receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds currency. Any person giving information on oath of his being harboured by a white person so that the offender can be brought to justice, I will give a further reward of one hundred dollars, and if by a negro the one half. SAMUEL ELLIOTT.

On Friday the Nineteenth Day of March, will be sold to the highest Bidder at the plantation of the late William Boone, Esq; deceased, on John's Island.

PART of the Estate of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plate, Bed and Table Linen, Feather Beds, all Kinds of Plantation Tools, Stock of Cattle (among which are a few Head of working Oxen) Hogs and Horses, with a Quantity of Corn, Peafe, Rough Rice, and Indico Seed. Also the said plantation, containing about six Hundred and fifty Acres, more or less.

And on Tuesday the Twenty third Day of March following, Will be sold, at Mr. Strickland's, near Charles-Town, upwards of Forty as valuable Slaves as any in this State; among whom are several good Boatmen, and Market Men, a Cooper, Driver, and handy Boys and Girls. A Long Credit will be given for all sums above one Thousand pounds, giving Bond with approved Security. The property not to be altered until the Terms are complied with. All Persons having Demands against the said Estate are desired to make them known: And those indebted to make payment to JOB M'PHERSON, ROBERT LADSON, } Executors.

For Sale,

A Small Farm containing 130 Acres, between the Quarter House and Mr. Prioleau's; good Land for Corn, with about 10 Acres of Rice Land, a Spring running thro' the Middle, Plenty of Fire wood and Timber thereon, pleasantly situated upon a Creek about two hunded Yards from Cooper-River, with a small Dwelling-House well finished and glazed, a Barn and other Out-Houses, if not sold before the 30th of March, it will be sold at 12 o'Clock that Day by Meff. Webb and Bentham, at Public Sale. Also a few extraordinary Milch Cows. Enquire of Daniel Legare or Thomas Doughty.—It is now in good Order of Planting.

TO be Sold, on Wednesday the 10th March 1779, at my Room in Church-street, at 12 o'Clock, a Phaeton belonging to the Estate of Mr. George Evans, deceased.

By Order of the Executors.

JACOB VALK.

Ten or Twelve Barrels of

Extraordinary fine Beef,

To be sold Apply on Gaillard's Wharf, to

FARDO and GAILLARD.

LOST the Morning of the late Fire on Trott's point, after being saved from the flames, A Red Morocco Cover Book, of one Quire of Paper, containing the Transactions of Hampton, Gray, and Co.—Thirty Dollars will be paid on its being delivered.

N. B. It can be of no consequence to any other but the proprietors.

Also lost at the same Time, a Black Trunk, about three feet long, low and narrow, containing some shirts, silk stockings, &c. —Ten Dollars will be paid for delivering this, or Information who took it away, as it is supposed to be done through mistake.

HENRY GRAY.

FOR Sale, Three Negro Fellows, good Field Slaves, also three Wenches and a Mulatto Boy, one of the Wenches can wash and iron, and is a good plain cook, Apply to Audley and Hopkins, who have a choice parcel of SUGARS for Sale, in barrels.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 26th instant, at Mr. STRICKLAND'S up the Path,

ABOUT Twenty Prime SLAVES, belonging to the Estate of ARCHER WARING, deceased, among whom are a very good Driver, Wheelwright and jobbing Carpenter, who perfectly understands the Management of the Sawing Business, a good Washer and plain Cook, a Cooper, Sawyers and Field Slaves; also, 12 Head of Working Oxen, a Waggon, whipsaw, and Plantation Tools.

The Conditions of the Sale will be Cash, for all Sums of one Thousand Pounds and under, and all above, Credit will be given to the 1st Day of January, 1780, paying Interest from the Day, and giving such Security as shall be approved of. The Property not to be altered, though delivered, until the Conditions are complied with.

JOS COCKER.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 3.

Extract of a Letter from St. Eustatius, dated Feb. 11 1779.

"—— We have even here such a Variety of Accounts, of the taking of the French Island of St. Lucie by the English, and of the Failure of Count d'Estaing's Expedition to recover it, that it is a very difficult Matter to come at the Truth; however, you shall have the best I am able to give; (but collected chiefly from *Antigua* and *St. Kitts* Papers) and here it is.

"Admiral Barrington, (then totally ignorant that d'Estaing was in these Seas) sailed from Barbados the 12th of December, on an Expedition against St. Lucie, with the following Ships:

The Prince of Wales of 74 Guns, Boyne 70, Nonsuch 64, St. Albans 64, Preston 50, Centurion 50, Iris 50; Venus 36, Aurora 28, Frigates; Ceres 18, Snake 16, Weazle 14, Sloops; Barbados 14, Pelican 14, Brigs; Carcase Bomb 8, Lord Howe armed Indiaman, and 60 transports, having on board the ten British Regiments lately arrived from New-York, amounting to 3000 effective Men, under Major General Grant, and Brigadier General Meadows.

"Count d'Estaing sailed from Martinique about the same time, on an expedition against the English Islands of St. Vincent and Dominica, with the following ships of the line, viz.

The Languedoc of 84 guns, Tonnant 80, Cesar 74, Marseillois 74, Zele 74, Guerrier 74, Hector 74, Protecteur 74, Fantasque 64, Vaillant 64, Sagittaire 54.

Frigates, &c. Iphigene 32, Tourterelle 32, Boudeuse 26, Chimere 26, Aimable 26, Alcmene 26, Diligente 26, Engageante 26, Lively 22, Etourdie 20, Senegal 16, La Truite, a flute, of 24, and two others of 28 each, having on board 4000 troops—a force sufficient, at that time, to have made an easy conquest of the whole West India Islands.

"The Count was said to be equally ignorant of the intended expedition from Barbados, till he met with the famous Capt Gustavus Cunningham in the Ranger privateer cutter, who informed him he had passed through Barrington's fleet in the night of the 12th, which obliged him to change his operations.

"In the mean Time, on the 13th, Admiral Barrington, with his Fleet, arrived at St. Lucie. At 3 in the Afternoon Commodore Hotham, in the Preston, with the Division of Transports that had the Grenadiers and Light Infantry on board, anchored at the Entrance of the Grand Cul de Sac. At 4 the whole Fleet, except some Ships to cruize, likewise anchored.

"At 5 General Meadows landed with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry, under Cover of the Fire of the Ships, who silenced a 4 Gun Battery.

"By 10 o'Clock, on the 14th, all the British Troops were landed; and as the French had none but irregular Militia to defend the Island, the white Flags were every where soon supplanted by British Colours. At 4 in the Afternoon, 16 of the Count d'Estaing's Ships appeared, and by 8 at Night they were close in with the British Squadron; but it seems the Count, not knowing their strength, did not think it advisable to attack them in the Night. Of this Prudence, the English availed themselves, by hawling the Transports close to the Shore, and putting the Ships into the best Posture of Defence that the Time would admit.

"At Dawn of Day on the 15th, the Count's Fleet was reckoned, 17 Sail. By 8 o'Clock, they were near enough, might, and ought to have made the Attack; but a strange Fatality has attended all his Proceedings! Never had our Allies so glorious an Opportunity of establishing the Reputation of their Marine; had he attacked at "that Hour," it was then impossible a single Ship of Barrington's whole Squadron could escape; the Island must of course have been recovered; and he would have had nothing to oppose his Progress thro' the British Islands, but the Ships of Admiral Byron's, squadron not arrived in the West-Indies: But, by a Delay of three Hours, he gave the English Time to remove all their Transports, (which would have been a fatal Impediment to Barrington's Operations) out of the Way, and to put their Ships into the most advantageous Position between the Batteries: The Count then made the Attack, under Sail, and in Line of Battle each of his Ships giving the British Line 3 or 4 Broadsides as they passed, at a Distance too great to do much Execution, or to receive any considerable Injury, tho' the English had a considerable Advantage by laying at Anchor. At three in the Afternoon, the Count gave them another Cannonade en passant, which lasted about an Hour and an half and was returned with Spirit, especially by the Prince of Wales, which, having particular Attention paid to her, was in a continual Blaze; yet in all this Cannonade, no other Damage was sustained by the English but 2 Men killed and 7 wounded on board the Prince of Wales, a Boy wounded on board the Ariadne, and 2 Men killed and 2 wounded on board the Transports.

"During these feint attacks, a fleet of French small craft with 4000 troops on board, anchored to windward of the Carenage; at night the French squadron also came to anchor; and the troops were landed near the post occupied by the British grenadiers and light-infantry, (2500 in number, under Brigadier General Meadows) a post of great strength, on the summit of a hill, and the access to which was encumbered with a bog, through which no man could pass, without being many steps half way up his thighs in mud.

"The 17th, the French Fleet continued at Anchor; except the Iphigene, which cruised and took the Ceres, a British Sloop of War, reckoned one of the best sailers in their Navy, of which Mr. David Lockwood, a Native of South Carolina, was Lieutenant, but a Prisoner on Suspicion of having an Attachment to his Country, tho' an old Officer in the Service.

"The 18th at dawn of day, an advanced guard, consisting of part of the 46th British regiment, was attacked by the French troops, and obliged to retire to the post occupied by General Meadows. Here was the rock the Count split on—— He is a land officer—and instead of attacking the enemy by sea, as he ought to have done at *first*, he chose to do it by land, by which, instead of gaining a victory, he has sacrificed his reputation. *He* marched his troops in three columns, himself commanding the right wing, the Marquis de Boullie the left, and M. de Borneville the center, against the post where General Meadows commanded, with the flower of the British troops; they advanced rapidly, notwithstanding the difficulties they met with, thro' a heavy fire from two 3-gun batteries; but General Meadows suffered them to advance almost to the summit, when they were almost spent with fatigue, before he gave them the fire of his musquetry, and then rushed upon them with the bayonet, with such impetuosity, that though they were rallied three different times, yet they were at length obliged to retire, leaving 350 dead on the spot, and as many mortally wounded, as afterwards increased the number to as many more, amongst them a great many officers. The English say, the French lost 1500 killed, wounded, and taken in this affair, the French acknowledge upwards of 800. The English pretend they had only ten men killed, and about 130 wounded and missing. After this misfortune befell the Count, the French could undertake nothing further, while they remained, on the Island.

"On the 18th, the Count re-imbarked all his troops, and sailed for Martinique. And

"On the 19th the whole island capitulated; upon terms similar to those granted to the inhabitants of Dominica by the Marquis de Boullie.

"Had the Count made the attack early by sea, and the Marquis commanded the army, 'tis thought most of the British Antilles Islands would have been glad to have submitted to France, on the same terms which the Marquis de Boullie had granted at Dominica! but the scene is now entirely changed, and the rejoicings of the English are excessive, who call Barrington the saviour of all the islands.

"On the 5th of January, Admiral Byron arrived at Barbados, with the following ships from New-York, viz.

Princess Royal 90 guns, Royal *Oak* 74, Conqueror 74, Grafton 74, Cornwall 74, Sultan 74, Albion 74, Monmouth 64, Trident 64, Diamond 32, Pearl 32, Star 12 ——to reinforce whom Admiral Barrington, after hoisting his flag on board the Isis, detached the Prince of Wales, Boyne, St. Albans, Nonsuch, Preston, and Centurion, to enable him to watch the motions of the Count d'Estaing! But Admiral Byron has since sent out 6 capital ships to intercept the Chevalier de Fabry, hourly expected at Martinique, with 6 ships of the line and 6000 troops; which may afford the French admiral an opportunity to attack him to advantage or withdraw his ships to meet Fabry.

"In the mean time 24 sail of vessels sent hither from Martinique, have returned safe on the 19th of last month, loaded with all sorts of provisions, under convoy of the Grecieuse frigate, who at the same time carried in the Weazle British sloop of war.

"The Bunker-Hill Privateer of Boston, ran into Barrington's fleet taking it for d'Estaing's: She was immediately commissioned, and her name changed to the Surprize, And poor Manly, in another fine Boston privateer, of twenty guns, is said to have again fallen into the enemy's hands, and carried into St. Lucie, by the new Pomona of 32 guns, a frigate sent express from England to Admiral Barrington.

"Should the Chevalier de Fabry effect a Junction with Count d'Estaing, the Fate of the British Islands will still be doubtful; for Byron will then have a much inferior Fleet, which already is exceedingly distressed for Provisions and Refreshments, and begging them from Island to Island, while the French have bought it up wherever it could be had. Perhaps the Count, as his Head is to answer for his Conduct, may at last strike some desperate Stroke, to save it, and succeed—in the mean Time, it is impossible that more Contempt can be expressed, than the French do at his late Conduct.—because he was unsuccessful.

"We are told that they daily expect two Fleets from England at the British Islands, one of them for New-York (have a Care that the latter are not destined your Way) consisting of upwards of 250 Sail; who were to be convoyed 300 Leagues to the Westward, by the Foudroyant of 80 Guns, the Shrewsbury, Magnificent, Russel, Suffolk, Terrible, and Elizabeth of 74, the Hector, Europa, and Yarmouth of 64, and Proserpine Frigate of 28; as there was a French Squadron at Sea, cruizing to intercept them. That the Lyon of 64, the Janus of 44, the Dromedary and Resource of 28, and the Dedaestie of 20 Guns, were to proceed all the Way with those Ships that are bound to the West Indies; and the Romulus of 44 Guns, the Grampus of 28, and the Tortoise Storeship, with those pretended to be bound for New-York.

"The London papers, as usual about the meeting of Parliament in winter, are stuffed with pompous accounts of new alliances (altho' the King's speech is totally silent on that head) and mighty preparations towards reducing the rebellious Americans! If we will believe them, England and Ireland are to be drained of half their regiments, and half of Russia is to be sent over besides, on purpose to *hang* all the members of the Congress of the United States——if they can catch them! In short, they are to do what they like, if they had the power, and they are permitted.

"I would have sent you the Antigua News-Papers; but when you have read some Extracts from them, with which I shall close my Letter, I am sure you will thank me for keeping them back, for you would directly suspect that either *Gaine* or *Rivington* were removed hither from New York.

"In one of them, the *Printer* (giving a particular Account of the Number of Ships Count d'Estaing conducted to St. Lucie) says "on the 16th of December, after having very politely sent in Terms of Surrender to the British Commander, which he had the Rudeness to reject, by striking his Pen thro' the whole, the Count made his Disposition to attack: That the Action began about Sunrise, and continued with unabating Fury till 11 o'Clock at Night: That never in the Annals of the British History was any Action hotter or more desperately fought, and never were Laurels, Honour and Fame more nobly won, or better bestowed than on the valiant and intrepid Barrington" *This is one Sample of a West-India Printer's Ingenuity*!—tho' I would not detract from the Merits of the British Officers, both of the Navy and Army, who certainly by their good Conduct have saved the British Islands in these Seas for the present, whatever may be the event

"Now for *another*——In his paper of the 7th of January, the printer very confidently informs his readers,

By the last accounts from New York, we learn, that the Inhabitants of SOUTH-CAROLINA, tired of the tyrannical sway exercised over them by their new elected masters, the Congress and their Deputies, had petitioned *General Clinton for relief and protection. For that purpose, General* Gray *with a body of troops was sent, conducted by Commodore Parker in the Phœnix, who landed in* Carolina, *meeting with very inconsiderable opposition, marched and took possession of CHARLES-TOWN, where they were joined by the greatest part of the inhabitants, who once more enjoy the blessings of a mild and gentle government!*—He concludes, "*It is expected that port will soon be opened.*"

Col. Campbell's expedition from Savannah to Augusta, with the Highlanders and Col. Brown's Rangers, has proved as unfortunate as Major Gardiner's to Port Royal; to escape a *Burgoyne*, he has made a very sudden and precipitate retreat down the country; leaving us in possession of all the back counties of Georgia; and his friends the Tories to fall a sacrifice, a whole regiment whereof, which had with great art and secrecy been three years inlisting, have already been defeated, and upwards of 150 of them made prisoners.

LONDON, November 27.

Extract of a letter from Paris Nov. 18

"The last advices from Alicant assert, that a proclamation had appeared there, directing the inhabitants to give every possible assistance to all French and American ships of war; and to admit their prizes to be sold in all the Spanish ports. The court of France is in hourly expectation of being joined by Spain, as every step and preparation denote its being just at hand. We have taken thirty four of the English privateers, and have 7000 English sailors in our prisons. A French ship of war has just taken two large English privateers or frigates, and carried them into Corunna. Two fleets are on the point of sailing from Brest, on different expeditions."

Nov. 27. The letter written by Lord Suffolk to their High Mightinesses of Holland is perhaps the most humiliating piece of writing ever transmitted by one state to another, and cannot but for ever disgrace the annals of Great Britain. If the Minister who has ventured to subscribe his name thereto, does not deserve impeachment, surely those Ministers do who have brought us under so disgraceful a necessity.

The insolence of the Dutch has opened a new and unexpected source of embarrassment upon government, that seems to challenge wiser heads than those of our present Ministry. The "moderation" indeed of his Majesty, as professed in Lord Suffolk's letter, is very fully evinced in the offer therein made, to pay a fair valuation for whatever captures we have made; but even this, it seems, will not satisfy the conscientious Dutch for the prodigious injuries they have sustained, in the trade they have carried on with America.

A box of diamonds, of an immense value, was discovered on Friday on board the Carnatick French East Indiaman, which is arrived in the river, to the no small satisfaction of the captors.

December 15. We hear that the court-martial appointed to try Admiral Keppel on the charges brought against him by Sir Hugh Palliser, will be held on board the Victory at Portsmouth, on the 7th of January next. The court will consist of Admiral Pye, commander in chief at Portsmouth, and the thirteen senior Captains at that port.

WILLIAMSBURG February 12.

THE King of the Two Sicilies has published an ordonance, declaring all the ports of his kingdom open to the ships of the United American States, a plain proof that Spain will quickly interfere in our favour likewise,

The American army, consisting of 10,000 effective men, under the immediate command of Lord Stirling (his Excellency General Washington being in Philadelphia) is strongly posted, and comfortably hutted, near Middle Brook six or seven miles from Brunswick in New Jersey.

The Subscriber having resigned the Office of

Secretary of the Privy Council,

Candidates for that Office are desired to send in their Names, on or before Thursday Morning next ten o'clock, to JOHN COLCOCK.

For private Sale,

A Commodious, pleasant, airy situated House and Lot in Queen-street, of which possession may be had immediately; Continental Loan-Office Certificates will be taken in payment, allowing the discount.

JACOB VALK.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The SPEECH of the King of Great-Britain *to his Parliament at the opening of the Seſſion on the 26th of November laſt*—in terms of uncommon moderation, ſuited to the unpromiſing ſituation of his affairs.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE called you together in a conjuncture which demands your moſt ſerious attention.

In the time of profound peace, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the Court of France hath not forborne to diſturb the public tranquility, in violation of the faith of treaties, and the general rights of Sovereigns; at firſt by the clandeſtine ſupply of arms and other aid, to my revolted ſubjects in North-America; afterward, by avowing openly their ſupport, and entering into formal engagements with the leaders of the rebellion; and at length by committing open hoſtilities and depredations on my faithful ſubjects, and by an actual invaſion of my dominions in America and the Weſt-Indies.

It is, I truſt, unneceſſary for me to aſſure you, that the ſame care and concern for the happineſs of my people, which induced me to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, will make me deſirous to ſee a reſtoration of the bleſſings of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with ſecurity to the rights of this country.

In the mean time, I have not neglected to take the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo for making general reprizals; and although my efforts have not been attended with all the ſucceſs, which the juſtice of our cauſe, and the vigour of our exertions ſeemed to promiſe, yet the extenſive commerce of my ſubjects has been protected in moſt of its branches, and large reprizals have been made upon the injurious aggreſſors, by the vigilance of my fleets, and by the active and enterprizing ſpirit of my people.

The great armaments of other powers, however friendly and ſincere their profeſſions, however juſt and honourable their purpoſes, muſt neceſſarily engage our attention.

It would have afforded me very great ſatisfaction to have informed you, that the conciliatory meaſures, planned by the wiſdom and temper of Parliament, had taken the deſired effect, and brought the troubles in North-America to a happy concluſion.

In this ſituation of affairs, the national honour and ſecurity call ſo loudly upon us for the moſt active exertions, that I cannot doubt of your heartieſt concurrence and ſupport. From the vigour of your Councils, and the conduct and intrepidity of my Officers and Forces by ſea and land, I hope, under the bleſſing of God, to derive the means of vindicating and the honour of my Crown, and the intereſts of my people, againſt all our enemies.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

I will order the proper eſtimates for the ſervice of the enſuing year to be laid before you; and when you conſider the importance of the objects for which we are contending, you will, I doubt not, grant me ſuch ſupplies as you ſhall judge neceſſary for the Public ſervice, and adequate to the preſent emergency.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have, according to the powers veſted in me for that purpoſe, called forth the militia, to aſſiſt in the interior defence of this Country; and I have, with the greateſt and trueſt ſatisfaction, been myſelf a witneſs of that love of their Country, which animate and unite all ranks of my faithful ſubjects, and which cannot fail of making us ſafe at home and reſpected abroad.

Houſe of Lords, November 27.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and temporal in Parliament aſſembled, Nov. 26.

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We have the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of the importance of thoſe objects which render the preſent conjuncture worthy of the moſt ſerious attention.

The diſturbance of the public tranquillity by the court of France, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the clandeſtine aſſiſtance, the avowed ſupport, the formal engagements which at different periods that court has not thought it inconſiſtent with its honour to afford to your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects in North America, and to conclude with the leaders of rebellion, excite in our breaſts, a juſt abhorrence of the violation of every publick principle which ſuch a conduct manifeſts, and a determination to concur in every meaſure which may enable your Majeſty to reſent, with effect, the hoſtilities committed on your faithful ſubjects, and the actual invaſion of your Majeſty's dominions in America and the Weſt Indies.

We beg leave to expreſs our grateful ſenſe of the tender concern for the happineſs of your people which has uniformly induced your Majeſty to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, and will make your Majeſty deſirous to ſee the return of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with ſecurity, to the rights of this country.

At the ſame time we return your Majeſty our dutiful thanks for your great care in taking the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo for making general reprizals, and for the protection which has been derived from the vigilance of your Majeſty's fleets to our extenſive commerce, in moſt of its branches, while that of the enemy has materially ſuffered by the active and enterprizing ſpirit of our fellow ſubjects: and we hope, although your Majeſty's efforts have not hitherto been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of our cauſe and the vigour of our exertions ſeemed to promiſe, that conſequences more adequate to both may reſult from the animated execution of firm and active councils, which the time requires, and with which the ſpirited perſeverance of the Britiſh nation has ſo often ſurmounted the greateſt difficulties.

It is with concern we learn, that the conciliatory meaſures of Parliament have not yet had the good effect with your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects which was due to the wiſdom and temper with which they were planned.

In this ſituation of affairs, fully ſenſible that the national honour and ſecurity loudly calls for the moſt active exertions, we will ſtrenuouſly concur in ſupporting your Majeſty, that, under the bleſſing of God, means may be derived, from the conduct and intrepidity of your Majeſty's officers and forces, by ſea and land, and the yet undaunted ſpirit of the nation, to vindicate and maintain the honour of the crown, and the intereſts of the people of Great Britain.

We return your Majeſty our cordial acknowledgements for having called forth the militia, to aſſiſt in the internal defence of this country; and it is with joy and exultation we hear the gracious teſtimony your Majeſty is pleaſed to bear to the publick ſpirit, the ſteady ardour, and the love of their country, which animate that national force, and unite all ranks of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, in giving ſignal proofs, to all the world, of a loyalty and zeal which muſt render us ſafe at home and reſpected abroad.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I THANK you for this loyal and dutiful addreſs. The zeal you ſhew for my honour and ſupport, and the firmneſs and vigour you manifeſt in the preſent conjuncture, cannot fail to produce the beſt effects. It muſt add confidence to my people, and encourage animated efforts to withſtand, oppoſe, and ſubdue, every hoſtile attack upon the honour and intereſts of my kingdoms.

Houſe of Commons, Thurſday, Nov. 26.

Debate on the King's ſpeech.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE ſhewed the impoſſibility of keeping poſſeſſion of New-York, Long Iſland, and Rhode Iſland, without an expence of half a million of money, and additional troops. He added, that it was neceſſary to have a large army in Canada, and another in the Weſt Indies; for the French would bring ſuccours to the Americans in all quarters, and it would not be practicable almoſt with any force to ſtand our ground in the different and diſtant parts of North America. The hour of reconciliation was paſſed. A party in the Congreſs were in the intereſt of France. The army and the Congreſs, and the people in America, were as much divided as the Houſe of Commons in England. The people in many of the provinces wiſhed to return to their allegiance to Britain. He therefore adviſed, that we ſhould either ſhew them we are in earneſt, by declaring our reſolution to exert ourſelves with vigour, and to perſiſt to the end, or give up the conteſt at preſent. He would not adviſe which was beſt, but ſeemed to think we had not force enough to ſpare from our natural defence againſt France, or any other foreign enemy who might join in her ſupport.

New Advertiſemnets.

STolen out of my Pocket at Wapetah Landing, in Chriſt-church Pariſh, on Wedneſday the 24th of February, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a large black leather Pocket Book, containing 2467 l. 15 s. in continental and ſtate Dollar Bills, of the denomination of forty, thirty, twenty, eight, ſeven, five, one fifty and one ten, one bill of one hundred pounds, ſeveral fifties and twenty-fives, one fifteen and ſeveral ten pounds pounds bills. Two Hundred Pounds will be given to any perſon or perſons that can give information of the thief, that he may deal with as the laws directs, by Joſeph Gaultier.

TWO or three young Gentlemen, not under ten or more than fourteen years of age, may be boarded in a genteel private family. For particulars apply to the Printers.

BE it known to all perſons, that through miſtake and paſſion, I did wrongly accuſe and abuſe Mr. William M'Cray, and as I find myſelf in the fault, I think I am in duty bound to make this confeſſion, for the ſupport of the young man's character. John Mitchell.

Witneſs Tho. Singleton.

THE Subſcriber has to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of Inch Boards of the beſt yellow pine, and will undertake to ſupply any orders for ſcantling, on the ſhorteſt Notice. Apply to Mr. Thomas Waring in Charleſtown.

Morton Wilkinſon.

ON Monday the 15th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be ſold by public Auction, on the Plantation of Mr. Chriſtopher Wilkinſon deceaſed, at Tugudo, upwards of two hundred as prime Slaves as any in the State, maſtly country born, conſiſting of jobbing carpenters, coopers, ſawyers, weavers, boatmen, ſpinners, ſeamſtreſſes, waſhers and ironers, and handy boys and girls, the reſt good field ſlaves. The caſh will be required for all ſums under two thouſand pounds, for all above credit till January 1780. The property not to be altered nor the negroes removed until ſufficient ſecurity is given to Peter Slann, Morton Wilkinſon, | *Executors.*

WAnted, an Overſeer for a Plantation in St. Thomas's Pariſh: a careful induſtrious perſon, that underſtands making hay and proviſions, will meet with encouragement by applying in Charleſtown, to William Edwards.

STolen out of Mr. Fraſer's Plantation at Goose creek, within two miles of the bridge, a bright bay Gelding, about thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old, trots and canters, has a roach mane and a piece out of his fore hoof, branded on the mounting boulder T. E. and on the mounting buttock T. G. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to Michael Peters, or at Mr. Fraſer's Plantation at Gooſe-creek, ſhall receive a reward of ten pounds, and on conviction of the thief a reward of Fifty Pounds.

Michael Peters.

ON Thurſday the 23th Inſt. will be ſold at Public Vendue, at the Exchange, Two Negro Women, late the property of Smith Clarendon, taken under attachment, by order of Court Hopson Pinckney, *Sheriff of Charleſtown.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday evening, the 9th of February inſt. a negro boy named Abraham, about 16 years of age, 4 feet 10 inches high, he is well made, likely, beats the drum, is very artful and active, and ſpeaks remarkable good Engliſh; he was born in Virginia, and formerly the property of Mr. Gadde, of Halifax, in North Carolina. He had on when he went away, a black coat edged with white, pewter buttons, with No. 4 on them, white cloth breeches, an *Orugaburgs* ſhirt, and leather cap; it is ſuppoſed he is lurking about the wharfs, or on board of ſome veſſel, as he is fond of the ſea. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, in Dorcheſter, or to Mr. Job Colcock, in Charles-Town, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable expences; Twenty Dollars more will be given on proof of his being harboured by a white perſon, and Ten Dollars if by a negro. J. WHITE.

N. B. Loſt the night of the firſt fire at Trott's point, a black croſs belt, ſilver mounted, with the emblems of the ſquare and compaſs on the end of the belt, and Col. John White engraved on the buckle, loop, &c. Ten Pounds reward will be given to whoever will deliver it to the printer hereof.

For Private Sale,

SEveral valuable Tracts of Land in Ninety-ſix Diſtrict, on the Branches of Turkey-creek, Long-creek, Stephens's creek, Rocky-creek, Bird-creek, Gilkey's-creek, Rudy-Fork creek, North-Fork of Pacolet-River, and other Lands in moſt Parts of the State. Jacob Valk.

TO be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday, the 24th of March Inſt. at my Room in Church ſtreet, at 11 o'Clock,

A Valuable Tract of Land of 1200 Acres, at the Four-Holes, ſix Miles from Melchior Garnet Eſq; George Evans deceaſed, and James Harris's Plantations, 10 Miles from Strawberry-ferry and 30 Miles from Charleſtown; 400 Acres of which are excellent Rice Ground and the Remainder good for Indico and Corn with Plenty of valuable Timber.

A Tract of 1500 Acres, in Craven County, bounding on Lands of William Michau and Mr. Simons. Surveyed by George Pawley, jun. in October 1769.

A Tract of 250 Acres on Muddy-creek near Lynch's-creek, joining Lands of George Snow, Mr. M'Coor and Thomas Snow.

A Tract of 338 Acres in Berkley County on Walnut-creek, joining Lands of Mr. Kedzie, Patrick and Elizabeth Caton and William Crawford.

A Tract of 321 Acres in St. George's pariſh, on the Southweſt Side of Ediſto-River, bounding on Lands of Thomas Jenkins and Lewis Rolſon.

A Tract of 500 Acres in Prince Georg's Pariſh North of Watcamah, and on Mables-ſwamp; bounding on Lands of Blake Leay White and George Smith.

A Tract of 500 Acres on Ox-ſwamp, Waters of Black River.——A valuable Tract of 500 Acres on Ox-ſwamp, Waters of Black River

A Tract of 350 Acres in Berkley County, joining Lands of James Beard, Mr. Graves, Roger Saunders, Eſq; and Edward Caton.

A Tract of 100 Acres on Little Turkey creek.

And alſo, A Variety of other Lands, together with the above, will be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, and Credit will be allowed upon good Security, if preferred by the Purchaſer, inſtead of paying the Cash.

Jacob Valk.

FOR Sale A Tract of Land, containing two hundred and thirty Acres, more or leſs, ſituated on the North Side of Aſhley River, and known by the Name of Child's-Bluff.—— A Pew No. 1 in St. Michael's Church. Ralph Izard, jun.

STrayed or ſtolen from Charleſtown in December laſt, a bright bay gelding, about fourteen Hands high, paces moſtly: He is branded S.E. and on the mounting Buttock I. G. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Stray to Edward Perry, or in St. Paul's to the Subſcriber, ſhall be paid Twenty Pounds Currency. Iſaac Macpherſon.

TO be Sold, a new Scooner, a faſt ſailing veſſel and very complete, mounting four 2 pounders, four ſwivels and four wood guns. *Enquire of Dr. Dubertas.*

THE Subſcribers propoſe ſelling Indigo, Rice, Tobacco, &c. on COMMISSION, and will be obliged to their Country Friends in the Sales of their Crops: They flatter themſelves they will be able to give Satisfaction, having the Advantage of a Wharf and convenient Stores.

Orders from thoſe who employ them will be punctually attended to.

GREENWOOD, SAUNDERS, & Co.

Brought to the Workhouſe.

Jan. 12. A Negro Fellow named Jack, of the Coromantee Country; he is about twenty Years of Age, five feet two inches high, is marked from his ſtomach down to his waiſt by a burn, he ſpeaks broken Engliſh, ſay his Maſter's name is Robertſon, and lives at Jamaica.—February 6, A negro fellow, this Country born, named Monday; he is ſeventeen or eighteen years old, 5 feet 8 inches and a half high, ſtammers very much; he was taken up by Mr. Iſaac Peace, on a bay Mare, at his Rope-walk, Charleſtown, he ſays his maſter's name is John Wilſon and lives at Stono.—February 13, A Negro Fellow, this country born, named George; he is about two-and-twenty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, ſays Capt. Hutcheſon at the Chehaws is his maſter, *J. Gerley, warder.*

Oakum to be diſpoſed of in any quantity.

State of South-Carolina.

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief of the State aforesaid.*

A PROCLAMATION:

WHereas it behoves Men at all Times, more especially in those of public Danger and Calamity, to humble themselves before Almighty God, confess their Sins, adore his divine Goodness, and deprecate his Vengeance: I do therefore, and at the Request of the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives, appoint, that Tuesday the ninth Day of March next, be kept and observed, in and throughout this State, as a Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, and the Ministers of the Gospel are required to offer up and deliver suitable Prayers and Discourses, and the People to assemble for, and join in, Public Worship, and to abstain from Labour and Recreation on this solemn Occasion.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said State, at Charlestown, this tenth Day of February in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the Third Year of American Independence.

J. RUTLEDGE.

By his Excellency's command,
JOHN HUGER, *Secretary.*

FOR Sale, *A very valuable Tract of Land at Santee, formerly the Property of David Deas, Esq; deceased, known by the name of* Pleasant Meadows: *It contains upwards of 1400 acres of which between 4 and 500 are excellent tide land, the remainder is well timbered with the best of pine, oak and hickory. The tract might be divided into three, each affording a sufficient quantity of high and low land for a complete indico or rice plantation: It is bounded on the west and north by lands late of Thomas Lynch, Esq; now of Mr. Tydiman on the east by Landgrave Smith's barony, and on the south by Minim Creek, which lands lie Santee river about three miles below.* —— *If not disposed of at private sale before Thursday the 25th day of February inst. it will on that day be put up at public vendue by Sam. Prioleau, jun. and company, precisely at twelve o'clock, and sold to the highest bidder. For terms and further particulars apply to*

Alexander Inglis, *or*
Thomas Middleton.

FOR Sale, *Teneriffe Wine of the first Quality, in half and quarter Pipes, Havana white and brown Sugar in Cases of about 400 lb. and Barrels of 250 lb. each. A proper Allowance will be made to any Person taking a Quantity.* Daniel Hall *and Company.*

RUN away *from the Subscriber, on Sunday the second of August last, a negro Man named* JACK, *about five feet four or five inches high, is a thick well-set fellow, marked on each breast with his country mark, which is in form of a diamond. Whoever apprehends and delivers him to the Warden of the Work-house, or to Samuel Wescott at Manigault's Ferry, shall receive Twenty Dollars Reward.* NATHAN TURNER.

THREE Setts of good Indico Vats, (two of which are Cypress, and the other of the best of Pine) to be disposed of at private Sale. Apply at Poupon, to JOSEPH BEE.

Treasurer's Office, February 13, 1779.

IN order that it may be generally known what the law requires of persons impressing goods for the use of the militia, and to prevent as much as we can, delays in payment for the same at this Office, for want of proper Certificates, we publish at first, the paragraph of the militia law relating thereto;

And we give Notice,

That when Certificates are brought for payment by any other than the person to whom they were granted, we shall require proper indorsements made thereon,

WILLIAM PARKER, } Commissioners
JOHN M'CALL, }

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in time of alarm, invasion, insurrection or rebellion, every Brigadier and Field Officer of any brigade or regiment, or Captain of any company, may, and is hereby authorized and empowered, when called out on actual service, to impress by warrant, under hand and seal, directed to any Serjeant or Corporal, any provisions, horses, waggons, boats, or necessaries which they may stand in need of in the service on which they are so called, and for the brigade, regiment, troop or company so called out on such service: And all and every of such articles shall, before disposed of to the publick use as aforesaid, be appraised and valued by three freeholders or different persons on oath, to be administered by any Commissioned Officer, present, provided no magistrate be at hand, who shall fix the value thereof, together, with such loss as shall be sustained by the owner or owners of such things so impressed, by impressing the same; a copy of which appraisement, on oath as aforesaid, under the hands of such appraisers, together with a receipt for the said articles so appraised, shall be given by the Officer by whose command the said goods are so impressed to the owner of such goods; who, on delivering such copy of appraisement and receipt into the publick treasury of this State, shall be paid the amount of such appraisement."

LOST on Tuesday Evening between Mr. Timothy's House and Mr. Burrows's, a Blue Silk Damask KNITTING BAG, containing a Pair of Spectacles, a Ball of Cotton, and half a Sheeling with F. C. M. marked in the Knitting. Any Person who has found the same, and will bring it to the Printers, shall receive a suitable Reward.

WAnted for the Public, a Person capable and willing to over-look the Overseers and Negroes employed on the Public Works, and keep regular Accounts of their Time, for which Duty good Encouragement will be given: apply to

JOHN CALVERT.

Charlestown, Feb. 1.

Agreeable to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this State to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread, &c.

I Have enquired the Price of Flour, and find it to be at thirty-five pounds per hundred weight, at which price the ten shillings loaf must weigh as follows:

White	2 lb.	4 oz.	12 drs.
Wheaten	2 lb.	15 oz.	3 drs.
Houshold	2 lb.	9 oz.	9 drs.

Of which all bakers of bread are required to take due notice. GEORGE SHEED, *commissary-general.*

Will be sold at Vendue,

ON Wednesday the 24th inst. February, at the house of Thomas Lynch, Esq; in Queen-street, fronting Friend street. A variety of good and useful Furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, an elegant bedstead, with bed, mattrass, sheets, blankets, counterpane, cotton furniture, and four window curtains; two sets of table and three sets of tea china, glass ware, carpets, kitchen utensils, knives and forks. Maderia wine and London Porter in bottles, &c. riding and carriage horse, 7-8ths blood.——The sale to begin precisely at ten o'clock.

I Propose leaving Charles Town for a few Weeks. All Persons having any Demands on me, are requested to call for payment.

ABRAHAM LIVINGSTON.

RUN away from the subscriber, the first Day of February inst. a Mullatto Fellow named JOHN, 25 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well set, thin visaged, and has a prominent nose; he had on when he went away, an Osnabrugs shirt, thin blue jacket and an homespun Robbin of black wool and cotton, a pair of striped breeches, and a pair of woolen trousers. It is apprehended he is gone for Charlestown, as he lately met with some free relations there: A reward of one Hundred Pounds will be given to any person that will apprehend and deliver him to me, or Seventy Pounds if delivered to the Warden of the Workhouse. All masters of vessels and other persons are hereby forwarned from entertaining, employing or harbouring him, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

BENJAMIN TRAPIER.

THIS is to give Notice, for the last time, to all persons any ways indebted to the Estate of Mr. James Amos deceased, by bond, note, or otherwise. to pay both principal and interest by the first day of March next, into the hands of the subscriber, and if not done by the above time, they will be put into the hands of Thomas Phepoe, Esq; to be recovered. By order of the Executors,

JOHN SANSUM.

For Sale,

One Hundred Cords of Pine Wood,

To be delivered in or near Charlestown. Enquire of the Printers.

A few House Negroes

To be hired by the day, week or month. Apply in Tradd-street, next door but one to Mrs. Pringle's, to

NOBLE WIMBERLY JONES.

Choice Tobacco Seed,

To be Sold in Tradd-street, next door to Mr. Fitz-Simmons's, by DANIEL BELL.

STolen off Cape Romain, on the 28th or 29th ult two carpenters screws, one small anchor and cable, one large coil of new rope, a jack-fall with blocks, and sundry other articles. Whoever gives information of the same where they might be recovered, shall be intitled to one hundred Dollars reward, from

Thomas Scott, *St Paul's parish, or*
Rich. & John Todd.

FOR Sale, on Wednesday the 24th of February, at Mrs. Ladson's on *Jone's Island*, after the sale of the estate of the deceased Captain Thomas Ladson, A valuable tract of Land on Wadmelaw island, containing 372 acres old measure, about fifty acres of which are good rice land, a part good for indico, and the remainder well timbered with the best sawing pine. It joins Wedmelaw river, and lands of John and Robert Gibbes, Esqrs. the Rev. Mr. Latta, Messr. Charles Sams, Robert Turner and Andrew M'Culiough. Conditions will be declared on the day of sale. The plat may be seen and particulars known by applying in Charlestown to Daniel Hall, or on John's Island, to

EDITH MATHEWS.

FOR private sale, and may be entered upon immediately, a Tract of *Land*, containing 246 acres, 70 of which is swamp, the remainder is good for corn or indico, with a dwelling house 30 by 30 feet, and out houses, five miles from *Jacksonburgh*. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply on the spot, to

WILLIAM OSWALD.

FOUND by a Negro, a Bundle, containing three handkerchiefs, 7 balls of thread, 4 shirts, 4 pair of stockings, and one pair of breeches. Whoever owns the said things, may have them again, on paying for this advertisement and rewarding the negro for his honesty. Enquire of Capt. Wm. Livingston in Ansonborough.

For private Sale,

A Plantation of 430 Acres, on Santee in *Pr. Frederick's* Parish, about 3 miles above Lenud's Ferry, and about 50 Miles from Charlestown, of which about 250 Acres is River Swamp, and the Remainder excellent high Land for Provision and Indico. And also,

A well timbered Tract of 1150 Acres, for Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and Sawing; suitable to the above Tract, being not above 1 mile distance; any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to *Mr.* Isaac Michau, in St. James's Parish, about 2 Miles above the Chapel, or in Charlestown to

JACOB VALK.

For private Sale,

A Very Valuable Tract of Land of 1200 Acres, at the Four Holes, about 30 Miles from Charlestown, being well timbered, and good for Corn, Rice and Indico.

JACOB VALK.

For private Sale,

A Well settled Plantation on the N.W. side of the Four-hole Swamp, about a mile from the bridge: it contains nearly 500 acres, of which one hundred are good oak and hickory land, fit for corn, indico or tobacco, and from 50 to 60 acres of good rice land, which with a small expence of dams, may be overflowed at pleasure; the remainder is well timbered pine land: On the premises are a tolerable dwelling, a corn and pease house 30 by 15, stable, barn, fowl-house, smoak-house, kitchen and carriage house, with a good orchard of near 280 peach trees, and a few others of the best kind, with excellent water, and in a high, healthy and pleasant settlement, and where there is now fitted up for working a large and complete still-house, 34 by 20, with two stills already fixed with worm and worm tubs, 5 vats for mashing grain, pump tubs, and every other article used in that way; also about three or four hundred bushels of grain for the use of the still, and a mill to grind it that works with one horse.

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

TWO Hundred and Fifty acres in Craven County, on the waters of Rocky-Creek, joining lands of Robert Conters, John Caskey, and Thomas Hutson, David Grims and Mary Coiners, surveyed by Alexander Turner, 1774.

500 acres in Craven county, in the middle fork of Tyger-river.

250 acres in Craven county, on the north side of Tyger river, on Fair Forest creek, joining lands of Zachariah Steadman and John Plails, surveyed by William Winn.

250 acres in Craven county, on the west side of the Wateree river, and the north of Twenty-five mile creek, and on both sides Bell's branch, being a branch of Twenty-five-mile creek, joining lands of Warner Tucker and Caleb Dowds; surveyed by Joseph Wombwell.

400 acres in Craven county, on Doolittle's creek, on the north side of Broad river, joining lands of Robert Elifon; surveyed by John Elifon.

400 acres in Craven county, on Doolittle's creek, on the north side of Broad river, joining lands of —— Pinckerton; surveyed by John Ellifon.

500 acres in Granville county, on Hilton Head Island, bounding on lands of *William* Hazard Wigg, jacob Waight, and on the marsh of *Broad* creek; surveyed by Nathan Dean.

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

A Plantation of about 370 acres on the north side of Santee River, within 60 miles of Charlestown, joining lands of William Burrows, Esq; and the estate of Mr. Cooper; 300 acres of which are high land, pleasantly situate and well watered, part of it is cleared and under good fence, with several convenient buildings on it: Also 60 to 70 acres of high swamp, all fit for indico, and some of it out of the reach of freshes —With the above will be sold, if desired, any quantity of swamp nearer the river, not exceeding 400

JACOB VALK.

For private Sale,

A Valuable Tract of Land of 1500 Acres, in Craven County, bounded on Lands of William Michau and Mr. Simmons; Surveyed by George Pawley, Jun. 1769.

A Tract of Land of 250 Acres, on Muddy Creek, near Lynch's Creek, bounding on Lands of George Snow, *Mr.* M'Coor and Thomas Snow.

A Tract of Land of 238 Acres, in Berkley County, on Wallnut-Creek, bounding on Lands of M'Kenzie, Patrick and Elizabeth Caton, and *William* Crawford; Surveyed by Thomas Winstanley, in August, 1774.

A Tract of Land of 321 Acres in St. George's Parish, on the Southwest side of *Edisto* River, bounding on Lands of Thomas Jenkins and Lewis Rolson.

A Tract of Land of 300 Acres in Prince George's Parish, North of Waccamah, and on Maple Swamp; bounding on Lands of *Blake*-Leay White and George Smith.

A Tract of Land of 500 Acres on Ox-Swamp, Waters of Black River; Surveyed by T. Gibbons, in May, 1774.

A Tract of Land of 500 Acres, in Craven County, on Ox-Swamp the Waters of *Black* River; surveyed by J. Gibbons, in May, 1774.

A Tract of Land of 350 Acres, in Berkley County, bounding on Lands of James Baird, Mr. Greaves, Roger Saunders, and Edward Catin.

Plats of the above may be seen, and Information had by

JACOB VALK.

STRAYS, September 23, 1778. A Chesnut Sorrel Mare with a white Mane and Tail, a natural Pacer, has a large Blaze in her Face, one Wall Eye, a five Pounds Bell on, her fore Feet white, is about 13 *Hands* high, and is branded on the near Shoulder VI, and on the off Shoulder C, and on both Buttocks with obscure *Brands*, is 6 or 7 Years old and Saddle marked.

A black Mare, about 13 Hands high, 7 or 8 Years old, paces and trots; branded on the near Shoulder M.B. and has a short switch Tail. 7M.

A sorrel Horse, paces and trots, has a small Bell on, a Star in his Forehead, and is branded on the near Shoulder N, and on the near Buttock C^R H, 12 *Hands* 3 Inches high, 8 and 5 Years old. The Owners must prove their Properties before ABRAHAM SMITH, J. P. *New Acquisition.*

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